

SECOND PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IS OPENED IN WASHINGTON

Vice President Marshall and Secretary Lansing Welcome Delegates From Twenty Republics.

Twelve Other National and International Affiliated Organizations to Meet Here During Thirteen Days' Conference.

The second Pan-American Scientific Congress began in Washington this morning, with delegations from twenty American republics participating. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, welcoming the great gathering of more than 1,000 participants with keynote speeches which urged a closer union between the pan-American countries, which were responded to by assurances from representatives of all the American republics that they have gathered in Washington to bring about that object, if possible.

Secretary Lansing discussed pan-Americanism as "the international policy of the United States" and the Monroe doctrine of the United States as its "national policy," pointing out that the two are harmonious. Vice President Marshall interjected in his address a plea for increased military preparedness for the United States, and hinted at the possibility of an understanding between pan-American

countries which will forever make impossible aggression from European countries. Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Chilean ambassador to the United States, who was named president of the congress, said that he was convinced he was interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one when he said that the government of the United States today completed the erasing with a friendly hand of the last traces of misunderstanding and erroneous interpretation which in the past had clouded the horizon of the Americas.

The congress, which is the first one held since a similar event in Santiago, Chile, in 1968, was called to order in Memorial Continental Hall at 10 o'clock this morning by John Barrett, secretary general of the organization. Its main theme is "Latin America: 1968-1973, thirteen days in Washington, at various times and in various places," and, of course, during the Pan-American Financial Conference.

The following telegram from President Salvador Allende to John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, was received and read to the audience:

"Please present my warmest greetings to the members of the Inter-American Scientific Congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome to the city of Washington."

ous hotels and other gathering places, and twelve other national and international organizations. The purpose of the congress will meet in Washington during the same period. The purpose of the congress is to bring together the peoples of Pan-America on questions of education, health, culture, and science. They were brought together in Washington last May on questions of finance.

**Vice President Marshall,
Speaking for Mr. Wilson,
Welcomes the Delegates**

Vice President Marshall was seated on the platform at the opening of the congress, to speak in the absence of President Wilson, and he declared that the United States would not permit itself to be prevented unjust interference in the affairs of the American nations and that the United States would be the first to resent any interference with the rights of the other American nations.

The audience applauded when the Vice President said that he supposed that one of the things that the President could not be present at the opening of the congress.

There was a chorus for the presence of the President of the United States," Mr. Marshall said, "for the reason for the presence of Vice, science is silent. I am quiet who does love or who hopes to see the efficient-looking busy."

"Old things have passed away," he said. "I am convinced that the awful calamity in Europe has not swept aside the old things of the world, but has sown new seeds of life. I think it necessary for some new Columbus to discover a new America. I do believe that in this chamber to-day there is a new America."

[illegible]

but I know myself, and I have no way of measuring the other men, and I am sure they have some ruffian interfere with things which I believe to be my rights."

Address of Chilean Ambassador.

The Chilean Ambassador, president of the congress, was frank in his treatment of the history of the relations between the two countries. He said that the officers of the different branches of the service, who acted with courage and distinguished delegates and guests, and

between the two countries. He said, in part: "America is a country of immigrants. I do not doubt, that has prevailed before and now in the atmosphere in American foreign offices, uncertainties, misgivings, hesitations, and doubts, will be well inspired and unquestionably beneficial declaration by President Monroe was branded upon the minds of the people, and in view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the color of the gathering was added to immensely by the read and gold and blue and yellow of the full-dress uniforms within the halls the flags of the American republics were draped in generous folds; while during the formation of the formation of the formation today, the Stars and Stripes were held aloft by Marine Corps men.

able document and many of the weaker American nations seemed afraid and apprehensive while the possible practical application of its declarations.

Thus, the Monroe Doctrine might have been a good deal more than only a right and an obligation on the part of the United States. Generalized as it was, it might have been a national policy, supported by all the republican

do with colors would undoubtedly feel satisfied with the display made by the many flags, while the science of tones would be able to find in the most pleasing knowledge at the magic touch of the red-coated performers of a section of the Marine Band.

D. A. R. Women Present.

In the boxes were many women, a

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WOULD AVERT A BREAK WITH THE UNITED STATES

Vienna Government Reported Anxious for a Settlement of Ancona Case.

BERLIN, via London, December 27.—From a highly competent non-Austrian source in Vienna private advices have been received by the Associated Press taking an optimistic view of the Aus-

The Austrian government, it is declared, appears to be actuated by a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with the United States, even at a considerable sacrifice, and is en-

The informant expressed the belief that a settlement will be reached and a rupture thus avoided. He could furnish no definite information in advance.

of the details of the Austrian answer, but his optimism was borne out by the tone of the intimations of the Austrian foreign office to the Associated Press correspondent at Vienna recently, which contrasts strikingly with the attitude of Vienna before the dispatch of the next note.

**VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS
IN PERSIA IS CLAIMED**

PETROGAD, December 27, via London, 2:30 p.m.—The defeat by Russian troops in Persia of a formidable force, among which were several thousand Persian insurgents, is reported in an official statement issued today by general headquarters. It is declared that

The Germans have been active along the Riga-Dvinsk front, according to the statement, using gas in some of their attacks, but were repulsed in all in-

**MONTENEGRINS GAINING
GROUND FROM AUSTRIANS**

PARIS, December 27, 12:50 p.m.—The Montenegrins are continuing their offensive and have gained considerable territory in the Sanjak, taking numerous villages and inflicting large losses upon the Austrians, according to an of-

cial statement from Cetinje, given out by the Montenegrin consul here to-day.

TURKS LOSE MANY MEN IN ASSAULTING BRITISH

DELHI, December 26, via London, December 27.—A vigorous Turkish assault against the British forces at Kut-el-Amara was driven back Saturday with heavy losses, according to an official statement.

"Yesterday the enemy launched a determined attack against a portion of our positions which was repulsed with an enemy loss of from 600 to 800 killed and wounded. Our casualties were

Capt. Anthony Gallagher Dead.
CHICAGO, December 27.—Capt. Anthony Gallagher, a sailing master on the great lakes for more than fifty

years, died at his home here yesterday. He was seventy-five years of age. He was among the first captains to bring a steamboat into Chicago.

Scarlet Fever in Germany.

LONDON, December 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam tells of a serious scarlet fever epidemic in Germany, extending from Bromberg to a number of villages in Posen, where the sickness is unusually acute.